TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 46. — APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA. NOVEMBER 17, 1920. — $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

ITLAY IS GRANTED ALL ITS CLAIMS

Jugo-Slavs and Italians Finally Agree on Terms

COMPROMISE ENDS DEADLOCK

Annexation of Zara and Several Jugo-Slav Islands to Italy Also Included —Istrian Frontier Is Decided in Favor of Jugo-Slavs.

Rapallo, Italy.—It is reported that Anton Trumbitch, had of the Jugo Slav delegates who have been conferring here with representatives of the Italian Government for a settlement of the Adriatic problem has accepted all the Italian claims.

The reported acceptance of Italy's demands came after the Serbian delegation had received a long message from Belgrade. Foreign Minister Trumbitch has notified the Italian delegation that the Jugo-Slavs would continue the negotiations on the basis set forth by Italy, especially since Italy had shown good will by accepting some of the rectifications to the Istrian frontier as originally proposed. The announcement that Premier Giolitti would come to participate in the conference encouraged hopes that the agreement would be promptly signed.

It is learned that, after some hesitation, the Jugo-Slav delegation accepted the Istrian frontier, including Nevasc Mountain, as proposed by Italy, and also territorial contiguity between Italy and the new State of Fiume.

Points not yet formally accepted but upon which a prompt agreement is expected include acknowledgement of the Italianity of the Island of Cherso Italian sovereignty over Zara, with sufficient hinterland, and the annexation of several of the Dalmatian Islands to Italy, particularly Lussin, Lissa and Lagosta.

With reference to the Istria front on which the Italian-Jugo-Slav negotiations hinged, both parties are said to have accepted the line of the treaty of London with certain rectifications. These Italian concessions, while leaving Monte Nvoso to Italy, robbed the agreement of any offensive character for Jugo-Slavia. The territorial concord will be accompanied by a commercial and probably a political agreement.

Count Sforza, the Italian Foreign Minister, head of Italy's delegation previously had laid down the following as his country's minimum claims:

The Istrian frontier, including the Julian Alps, Nevasco Mountain and the railway from Fiume to St. Peter Junction.

Territorial contiguity between Fiume and Italy.

Fiume to be a state entirely independent, without any control by the League of Nations.

Annexation of the islands of Lussian-Piccolo and Cherso to Italy.

The annexation of Zura to Italy.

The annexation of several of the Jugo-Slav islands to Italy for strategical reasons.

Guarantees for the protection of the Italian minorities in Dalmatia remaining under Serbian rule.

Demilitarization of some of the Dalmatian positions which will be allotted to Serbia.

U. S. RELAXES ATTITUDE.

Washington.—As a result of the election and the impending change of administration the State Department has begun to relax its attitude in some of the diplomatic problems with which it has been dealing.

This was made clear with the statement by high officials that the question of Fiume and the Adriatic settlement, in which the United States has played a prominent part in the past was likely to be relegated to the background of affairs in which the State Department was disposed to concern itself.

As to the Adriatic question, it was understood that the State Department, for the present at least, would be contented to rest its attitude on the last statement of President Wilson that the solution should be left to settlement between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, so long as that settlement did not contravene certain clearly-established principles of the self-determination of peoples, and so long as such a settlement took as its basis the Allied memorandum to Italy of December 9, 1919.

BATTLESHIP BIG SHELL TARGET.

Old Indiana Used To Test Power Of 14-Inch Projectiles.

Washington.—The battleship Indiana, which took part in the destruction of Cerevera's fleet at Santiago 22 years ago, became the target Tuesday for the 14-inch rifles of the superdreadnaught Oklahoma. The firing took place at Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay, with both ships at anchor, the purpose of the test being to determine the effect of the 14-inch projectiles upon the 18-inch armor on the old battleship.

The Indiana, which when built in 1895, at a cost of $3,000,000, was the pride of the navy, was placed out of commission some years ago, and during the World War was resurrected from the tomb of dead ships to serve as a training ship.

FIXING ARMENIAN BOUNDARY.

Commission's Work About Ready For President.

Washington.—The final report on the Armenian boundary question has about been completed by the special commission named by the State Department, and soon will be presented to President Wilson. The President has been asked by the Allied powers to fix the Armenian boundaries, and the commission's report is being prepared for his information.

TINY HERO GIVES LIFE IN VAIN TO SAVE BABY SISTER FROM FIRE.

Marhall, Texas.—Imprisoned by flames, 4-year-old Frederic Murphy sought vainly to save the life of his infant sister, Mary Virginia, 17 months old, and himself perished in the attempt.

The child's heroism was disclosed with the discovery of the two bodies, badly burned, in a corner under the bed in a flame-destroyed room of the Murphy home, the little boy hugging his sister closely in his arms.

The children were buried as they were found, clasped in each other's arms.

HOME BREWING FUT UNDER BAN

Hops and Malt Not to Be Sold to Householders

ACTION TAKEN IN SECRET

Prohibition Enforcement Officials Throughout the Country Have Been Notified of the Government's Determination.

Washington.—Home brewing was brought actively under the prohibition ban when it was learned that enforcement officials had ruled against the sale of hops and malt to others than bakers and confectioners. Great secrecy surrounded the prohibition bureau's action but it was definitely ascertained that such instructions had been issued.

Details of the order were lacking. The only admission made by prohibition officials in the absence of Commissioner Kramer was that the Volstead Act had been construed to mean that the sale of hops and malt as component parts of the home-made beer were without the pale of the law, and their sale must stop. Enforcement officials throughout the country have been notified of the government's determination, but they have not been supplied with the technical language of the decision. The construction of the law which resulted in the new order was made nearly two months ago. At that time officials having it in charge started a document through the regular procedure from which it emerges as a treasury decision. But it has not yet been approved by Secretary Houston. Further than to admit existence of the proposed treasury ruling officials declined to discuss it.

Emphatic denial was made to the report that the bureau had considered or had included in the order other articles used in home brewing. Officials likewise denied that provision was to be made for the licensing of even the bakers and confectioners apparently the only persons who will be able to purchase hops and malt.

There were persistent rumors at both the prohibition and internal revenue headquarters that scores of complaints had come from the manufacturers of cereal beverages, containing less than one-half of one per cent of alcohol, against the tremendous growth of brewing as a home industry. On this phase of the situation, officials also refused comment.

It was understood, however, that the beverage manufacturers' complaint had been based on a steady but rapid decrease in their sales, which they charged to the growth of home brewing. They were understood to have protested to the Internal Revenue Bureau that enforcement agents were enforcing the alcoholic restrictions on them, while the home brewer, with the aid of hops and malt, has been able to produce a beverage approximating old-fashioned beer.

Officials anticipated that the ban on malt and hops sales would bring a wave of litigation as to the government's rights. They claimed, however, that decision had been preceded by a thorough study of the questions involved, and said they were prepared to meet the attack.

RETURNS TO JAIL TO PAY FINE.

Man In Pennsylvania Town Shows Diogenes Where To Go.

Sunbury, Pa.—Honest men are not all dead, and old Diogenes can go to Mount Carmel and blow out his lantern.

At September term of court, John Ratak pleaded to be allowed to go home to Mount Carmel on condition that he pay his court costs of $101 at some later date. The Commissioners took him at his word, expecting, it was said, never to see him again.

"Didn't I keep my word?" said Ratak when he appeared with a big roll and laid down his $101.

JAPAN TO LOOSEN GRIP ON CHINA

Council Said To Have Decided Voluntarily To Abandon Agreement.

Tokio.—The diplomatic advisory council of Japan has decided to move voluntarily the abandonment of the China-Japanese military agreement. This move was understood to have been decided upon as a means of giving China and the other nations of the world a better understanding of Japan's intentions with regard to Asia.

GERMANS HOLD STOLEN RELICS.

New York.—Germany has not yet restored a single book or manuscript of the collection carried off or burned during the sack of the historic library of Louvain, the rector, P. Ledeuze, informed the national committee of the United States for the restoration of the University of Louvain.

The value of the stolen treasures, whose return was pledged by the Treaty of Versailles, "may be fixed by the Germans at 5,000,000 francs," he said in a letter.

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD UNDER FIRE

Corruption Charged in Report to the House Committee

GROSS WASTE ALSO CHARGED

Millions Lost Through Improperly Secured Loans Made To Contractors Building Ships, Says The Report.

Washington.—Corruption of employes and officials of the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, graft in purchasing supplies for and in repairing government-owned merchant ships, and the use of political or other influence in obtaining contracts for ship construction and the allocation of completed vessels to operating companies are among a maze of charges made in a report submitted to the House Committee on Shipping Board Operations by A. M. Fisher and J. F. Richardson, former employes of the board.

Chairman Benson, of the shipping board, refused to discuss the report, declaring that any statement he might have to make would be made to the House committee which is now continuing its investigation of the board's operations

The report was made public by the committee, of which Representative Walsh, Republican, Massachusetts, is chairman. It covers more than 100 printed pages, and deals exhaustively with many phases of shipping board operations as observed by the committee's investigators over a period of more than a year.

Mr. Fisher, who formerly was connected with the Federal Trade Commission, made a survey for the shipping board as to record keeping systems in the office of the lumber administration. Mr. Richardson, for 20 years a newspaper man, was employed for several years in the board's department of investigation.

In presenting the report, Mr. Fisher explained that it was designed to deal only with problems which could be solved wholly by the shipping board itself and "left untouched" 14 general subjects in connection with the board's operations. Among these were enumerated organization of the board, technical errors in the construction program, German-American deals, assumption of diplomatic functions by board officials, enforcement of the new Merchant Marine act and evasion of the Selective Service act.

Taking up in detail seven general phases of the board's activities, the report charged gross waste of government funds, improperly drawn contracts which cost the government large sums and failure of the various divisions of the board to co-operate efficiently and the almost complete failure of some of the divisions to function properly.

Padding of payrolls by firms repairing Shipping Board vessels, ownership by companies operating government vessels of stock in companies furnishing supplies to those craft at prices ranging anywhere from 40 to 50 per cent. above wholesale costs, wholesale theft of supplies and equipment from ships, and the loss of millions of dollars through improperly secured loans made to contractors building government vessels also was charged.

Investigators alleged that in some case the fleet corporation loaned money to contractors and accepted as security bonds issued by companies incorporated by the contractors "which bonds have since been found to be worthless." The charge also was made that in many cases shipbuilding plants with materials "which are going concerns are turned back to contractors as salvage propositions, and the contractors thus reap large profits at the expense of "the fleet corporation."

Another allegation in the report was that many firms holding construction contracts inaugurated Liberty Bond selling crusades in their plants and charged to ship construction 10 per cent of the money thus secured as the cost for selling the bonds. It was further charged that in some cases the fleet corporation authorized contractors to take from "their appropriated funds" sums to purchase Liberty Bonds and that subsequently in some cases these bonds were sold or hypothecated at a loss and the money thus realized used "for plant purposes."

HARDING TO CALL CONGRESS.

He Is Expected To Summon Extra Session March 14.

Washington.—From sources close to President-elect Harding it was learned that he intends to call the extra session of Congress to convene Monday, March 14.

The new Congress, in accordance with the prediction of Republican leaders here, will be in almost continuous session for the next two years. It will first take up revision of taxation legislation and readjustment of the tariff. What form consideration of the peace treaty will take has not been fully established, but this, too, will be among the first proposition tackled by the Senate of the Sixty-seventh Congress.

HOG ISLAND OFFER REFUSED.

$10,000,000 Not Enough For Plant, Admiral Benson Says.

Washington.—A bid of $10,000,000 for the Hog Island Shipyard, made by J. N. Barde, of the Barde Steel Products Corporation of New York, has been rejected by the Shipping Board, Chairman Benson announced. Admiral Benson said the sum offered was entirely too small, adding that the Hog Island plant was not for sale at a bargain.

A JAILOR IN JAIL ELECTED A JUDGE.

Whitesburg, Ky.—Probably the most unusual outcome of the election in Kentucky was the victory of Fess Whitaker, jailor of Whitesburg, over Stephen Combs, Jr., in the race for county judge, Whitaker having been sentenced to his own jail for a term of six months by Judge Combs on the charge of attacking county officers, including the sheriff.

After being placed in the jail of which he was the legal keeper, Whitaker escaped, was recaptured and again sentenced for jail-breaking.

Following one of the most exciting campaigns known to the mountains of Kentucky, Whitaker, though in jail, won over Judge Combs by more than a thousand majority.

Governor Morrow has three times refused to pardon Whitaker.

FARMERS MAKE NEW RECORD

Corn Pooduction Over Three Billion Bushels

VALUE LESS THAN LAST YEAR

Besides Corn, Tobacco, Rice, Sweet Potatoes And Pears Surpassed In Volume Those Of Any Previous Year.

Washington. — American farmers broke production record of five crops this year. Preliminary estimates announced by the Department of Agriculture show the corn, tobacco, rice, sweet potatoes and pear crop surpassed in size those of any previous year in the country's history.

In addition, very large crops were grown, in some instances closely approaching records, of oats, barley, rye, potatoes, apples and hay. The buckwheat production record, however, has stood since 1866 with this year's crop more than 8,000,000 bushels under it. Final crop production figures will be announced next month.

The corn, king of all crops and of which the United States grows more than 70 per cent. of the world's output, reached the enormous total of 3,199,126,000 bushels. That is 75,000,000 bushels more than ever before grown in any year. This is the third corn crop to exceed three billion bushels, the previous record having been made in 1912, while the crop of 1917 was the second largest.

In point of value this year's corn crop will not equal that of last year; based on the December 1 price, which was $1.33 a bushel, it was worth $3,934,234,000. The crop of 1912 was valued at $1,520,454,000 on the December 1, price at 48.7 cents a bushel, and the 1917 crop at $3,920,228,000, with the December price almost $1.30 a bushel.

The value of this year's crop, based on the November 1 farm price, which was 87.3 cents a bushel, is estimated at $2,792,837,000.

Iowa's corn crop is the largest of any state, at 441,660,000 bushels. Illinois ranks second, with 302,634,000 bushels, and Nebraska third, at 250,898,000 bushels.

The tobacco crop this year, placed at 1,476,444,000 pounds by the preliminary estimate, is 87,000,000 pounds more than grown last year, when all previous records were broken. Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina exceeded their last year's production, while Kentucky's crop this year is 36,000,000 pounds less than a year ago.

Production of rice this year exceeds by 12,000,000 bushels the previous largest crop in 1917. The output this year is placed at 52,298,000 bushels, almost half of which was grown in Louisiana.

The sweet potato harvest will show 105,676,000 bushels, which is 2,000,000 bushels more than grown last year, when the crop exceeded all previous years' production. Alabama's output is larger than any other state's.

The crop of pears this year is placed at 15,558,000 bushels. The previous largest crop was that of 1917, when 13,281,000 bushels were produced. California produced more than 3,000,000 bushels, while New York's production is almost 2,250,000 bushels.

COFFEE CONSUMPTION GAINS.

Sixteen Billion More Cups Increase Thus Far Over 1919.

St. Louis, Mo.—Sixteen billion more cups of coffee have been consumed so far in 1920 than in the entire year of 1919, according to Felix Coste, of New York, secretary of the National Coffee Roasters' Association, which held its tenth annual convention here. The increased consumption is due principally to prohibition, Mr. Coste asserted.

U. S. STEEL ORDERS DECREASE.

New York.—Unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation decreased 537,952, it was announced. The unfilled tonnage totaled 9,836,852 on October 31, against 10,374,804 on September 30, 10,805,038 on August 31 and 6,472,668 on October 31, 1919.

ALLEGED ABDUCTOR FOUND.

Two-Year Search For Californian Ends At Chicago.

Chicago.—A two-year search for James H. Witchell, of San Francisco, wanted for the alleged abduction of Miss Helen Dasson, daughter of the head of the English Colony at Saigon, China, ended when Federal agents arrested him at a downtown hotel. He was held in $5,000 bond for violation of the Mann act. Witchell is said to be the son of a millionaire hotel owner in China

SHORT CUTS IN STATE NEWS

The Latest News From All Over the State

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Purcellville.—It is reported that Maurice Castleman, of Berryville, has purchased the Leesburg Inn and will shortly assume management of the same.

Pulaski.—The body of John W. Dehert was brought to Pulaski from Gadsden, Ala., for burial. He was accidently killed while about his duties as foreman for a blast furnace company.

Danville.—The finishing touches are being put to the concrete cotton mill which has been in course of construction on the river bank for the local textile corporation, during the past several months. All of the concrete pouring work has been finished.

Pulaski.—The Pulaski Rotary Club received its charter at a banquet session held on Saturday night in the club room of the General Chemical Company. The presentation was made by T. W. Perrin, of Sparta, S. C., rotary governor of the Seventh District, in a masterly address.

Fredericksburg.—Hunters report a plentiful supply of game in this section of the State. Many sportsmen are availing themselves of the season and several parties leave Fredericksburg for the adjoining counties daily. A large number of turkeys, partridges, rabbits and squirrels have been bagged.

Newport.—George and Mary Chapman, negroes, are being held by the police of this city on a charge of robbing the home of Mrs. A. S. Colgate, of Long Island, of $10,000 worth of jewels. The negroes were arrested on information furnished by the New York Police.

Danville.—The first wage reduction to be made by any local enterprise is reported by operatives of the Danville Knitting Mills, a local stock company The workers assert that notices have been posted in the mill announcing a 40 per cent. reduction in the bonus which, they say, is equivalent to a 25 percent cut in general wages.

Danville.—J. H. Sudderly and W. K Hammond, Northern men who, last spring, were assessed heavy fines in police court for violating the city's statute governing their operations, have been declared not guilty in the Corporation Court. A new has been found in the city's law and for the several past years appealed cases have invariably resulted in acquittal. The men were charged with coming here and collecting domestic colored labor and sending them to the Northern brickyards.

Winchester.—October was almost a "bone-dry" month, as there was only one rainy day, according to meterological statistics kept by Prof. Mitchell at the University of Virginia Observatory, who states that one-eighth of an inch of rain fell on the 27th. The highest temperature was 85, on the 15th and 22nd, and the lowest was 36, on the 30th. In October, 1919, the temperature was 6.3 degrees above normal. The average temperature for this month is 58.1 degrees, and the average normal rainfall is 3.67 inches, according to statistics.

Blackstone. — An attempt to purglarize the colored bank at Kenbridge was made Monday night when robbers succeeded in breaking their way into the vault, but were driven off before they succeeded in getting open the safe inside. The work is believed to have been that of amateurs, since the tools with which they worked were obtained from a nearby shop. Parties living across the street heard the noise of hammering and fired a gun from an upper window directly into the front of the bank. This scared the robbers and they made off, leaving the tools where they were later found. No money was obtained by them.

Williamsburg.—For the first time in ten years Dr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Booth had with them at one time their three sons, Captain Edwin G. Booth, of Constantinople; Dr. John Thomson Booth, of Ashland, and Lieutenant-Commander William Harris Booth, U. S. N., and now judge-advocate aboard the cruiser Michigan, stationed at Philadelphia. The reunion marked an epoch in the family, the aged father, now past 80, having almost given up hope of ever having his boys together again. Dr. Booth, Commander Booth, their parents, Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Booth, Miss Clara Booth, Miss Lottie Garrett and Mrs. Van F. Garrett visited the old Booth home for twenty-three years, "Carter's Grove," and the historic Nelson House at Yorktown.

Fredericksburg. — R. E. Cleek, of King George county, has been experimenting with a number of different crops, not usually grown in this section, and is convinced that some of them will reach the same state of perfection here that they attain elsewhere. He brought here a bundle of flax grown on his farm, which showed good results. Mr. Cleek says he will raise flax next year on a larger scale and expects success. Mr. Cleek is one of the most progressive farmers of this part of the State, and he is always willing to give out information for the benefit of others.

Norfolk.—Declaring that they are denied a voice in church affairs by an autocratic general conference board at Nashville, Tenn., ministers attending the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church here have formed an association through which they are determined to gain a more prominent part in the affairs of the church. Co-operation of laymen will be sought by the new body to gain the ends desired. For their authority, leaders of the movement point to the church constitution, which gives them, as well as congregations, a voice in management of affairs of the church.

STATE CAPITAL

The Marie Marshall Case.

Richmond.—In January a decision is expected from the Supreme Court of Appeals on the Marie Marshall tax case, argument in which featured the opening day of the fall term of this tribunal. By special motion the time of argument on each side was prolonged to one hour and three-quarters.

The opening of the court was carried out in all the formality observed on such an occasion and there was a large attendance of Virginia lawyers, this being due in part to the brilliant array of counsel employed in the Marshall case.

This case, which involves the right of the State to tax the estate of an inmate of a State hospital, even though the property in question may be in another State, as is the case in this issue, was argued by Attorney General Saunders, and his assistant, J. D. Hank, Jr., Frank Amistead, of Williamsburg, and Congressman S Otis Bland, for the Commonwealth, Judge Fred Kernochan, of New York State, who represents the committee holding the Marshall property in New York, was represented by Charles V. Meredith, of Richmond, associated withh Henry F. Miller, of New York City.

Other attorneys present were City Attorney Pollard, George Bryan, Justin Moore, Richard E. Byrd, former senator M. J. Fulton, Senator James E. Cannon, Alex. Sands, Thomas B. Gay, Walter Sydnor and General W. W. Sale. They listened with interest to the detailed story of the case, which is by far the most unusual that has ever occupied a place on a Virginia court docket. Marie Marshall has for years been a voluntary inmate of the Eastern State Hospital at Williamsburg, and has used her vast fortune, inherited from her father, a wealthy Petersburg man, to live in luxury, with many cars and servants in a house that was built especially for her on the hospital grounds.

Deflation Policy Criticized.

Governor Davis severely criticized the policy of the Federal Reserve Board in attempting to restore normal economic conditions by the limitation of credit, in an address before the Society of Railway Financial Officers.

The Governor has been especially active in trying to secure at the hands of the board a more liberal policy with respect to credits in dealing with the agricultural interests of the country. On October 14 he sent to the board the following telegram: "I earnestly urge that arrangements be made to finance farmers in their extremity. Agriculture is basic, and, as it prospers, so fares the nation."

His criticism of the board's policy was commented upon favorably by the railroad officials. "The deflation of values must be gradual," declared the Governor.

"The farmers are dissatisfied with the present trend of affairs, manufacturing is at a standstill and bread lines may result from this disastrous plan of deflation."

He pointed to riots in England as a result of that government's post war action.

"Our ideas of government must expand," he declared. "The best way to remedy conditions would be by instructions from the Federal Reserve Board to member banks that they lend money only for uses in the legitimate channels of business and not for speculation, such as has advanced the 'call money' rates on Wall Street.'"

In his speech the Governor declared the railroads are a fundamental factor in the nation's life, and that they have recently received consideration in legislation by Congress in the way of increased rates and should now exert their influence on behalf of other fundamental factors, agriculture and industry. In conclusion he asked the support of the convention in the alleviation of conditions which threaten disaster, for, he said, one branch of activity cannot prosper unless others do.

Virginia's Corn Crop.

Virginia's corn crop this year was 45,600,000 bushels, compared with 43,800,000 bushels last year, and is the largest yield on record, according to the complete report on crops for the year, issued by Henry M. Taylor, field agent of the Bureau of Crop Estimates

The average yield per acre is reported as thirty bushels, compared with twenty-eight last year and twenty-six for the ten-year average. This is the largest yield on record, the next largest being in 1915, when 28.5 bushels to the acre was recorded. The quality is 92 per cent. of perfect, compared with 90 per cent. last year and 88 per cent. for the ten-year average

Will Entertain Teachers.

Plans for the entertaining of the delegates to the educational conference to be held here the last week in November was discussed at a meeting of Special Teachers' Association at John Marshall High School. The salary question will also be discussed.

Among the social affairs being planned for the educational conference is a reception to the delegates by Governor and Mrs. Davis at the Executive Mansion on Thanksgiving Eve, and a dance on Thanksgiving night at the Grays' Armory.

Pace Qualifies For Office.

James B. Pace, Jr., by executing a bond of $1,500,000 in Hustings Court, qualified as City Treasurer to fill out the unexpired term of his father, the late James B. Pace. He was elected to the office November 2 in a four-cornered fight.

It must be easy to take a census in Kameroun, for each man decorates his roof with figures representing his wives and children and a large figure to represent himself.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

United States Has Eye on Mexican "Reds"

WASHINGTON.—The Fourth internationale, in the affairs of which the Russian Bolshevist leaders have assumed a commanding position, will meet in Mexico City next January.

This statement is printed in a recent issue of El Universal of Mexico City, which points out that already the "Red" element is at work to exclude from the internationale at its coming meeting the leaders of the Liberal, or "yellow" element, as the Mexican calls the moderate radical.

Furthermore, El Universal asserts that the present Mexican government will take no steps to oppose the meeting of the extreme radical groups of the world from assembling in Mexico City.

That Bolshevism is making headway in Mexico is reported in advices being received here from numerous sources in Mexico.

There was a demonstration a few weeks ago in front of the national palace in Mexico City, and only a few days ago a similar demonstration was held in the state of Nyarit, formerly known as the state of Tepic.

Additional evidence that very little is being done to check the spread of Bolshevist doctrines south of the Rio Grande is the fact that the present Mexican government has failed to keep its word, given a few weeks ago, to deport from the country the various alien agitators, who, it is admitted, are the leaders and the brains of the Mexican radical movement.

In announcing that the Fourth internationale will be held in Mexico City, El Universal says in part:

"In workingmen's centers a great animation is noted because by resolution taken in the Third internationale, held in Moscow last June, the Fourth internationale will be held in Mexico City next January.

"In the Third internationale, as we were told by various leaders of the workingmen, it was agreed that as the first three internationales had been held in Europe, it was proper to hold the fourth on the American continent."

Country Runs Up Big Bill for Luxuries

IT COST the women in the United States approximately $750,000,000 last year to rouge their cheeks, dab their noses with powder and make themselves fragrant with perfume, according to a compilation of the luxury tax returns which have been made by Uncle Sam.

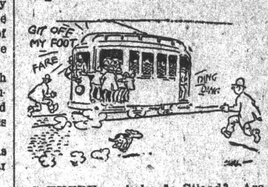
The cost of cosmetics and perfume was more than twice that of women's furs—in a year when the fur prices were the highest in history. The amount spent on furs was approximately $300,000,000.

The year 1919 was luxurious, according to the tax figures, which show that the amount spent on luxuries was $22,700,000,000. The ladies did their part in spending money on luxuries, but the expenditures were not confined to them. Eight hundred million dollars went up in smoke—cigarette smoke, while $510,000,000 were burned up in the form of cigars.

Jewelry cost $500,000,000—an impressive sum, but only two per cent of luxurious expenditures. Pianos, organs and phonographs entertained the people to the tune of $250,000,000, while automobiles cost $2,000,000,000.

Here follows some of the high spots in the nation's luxury bill: Soft drinks, $150,000,000; toilet soaps, $400,000,000; chewing tobacco and snuff, $800,000,000; ice cream, $250,000,000; chewing gum, $50,000,000; cake and confections, $350,000,000; "luxurious services" (whatever that means), $3,000,000,000; luxurious food (and you can write your own answer to that), $5,000,000,000; joy riding; pleasure resorts and races (if this is clear to you), $3,000,000,000.

Optimist Finds Amusement on Street Cars



IS THERE no balm in Gilead? Are there no amusements aboard Washington street cars?

One would think riding on local street cars is totally divested of happiness of any sort, to listen to some wailings on the subject. As a matter of fact, this is much as in other matters in life—you carry your happiness with you, even on a street car.

Watching the motorman is interesting. If you become bored with yourself on a car, try to figure out what you would do with the motorman's levers and brakes if he should suddenly have a fit and the running of the car should devolve on the passengers.

Hanging to a strap may be made a splendid exercise by alternate suspension by the right and left arms. Balancing without manual support develops the powers of equilibrium as well as the muscles of the legs. If you are thrown up against a testy passenger your capacity for good humor also is tested.

Those with statistical leanings are in a paradise while riding on a Washington street car. How many men get seats next windows? What per cent of the male population arises to give what per cent of the female population seats? How many girls get up to give their seats to older women, and what per cent get rebuffed?

And one may always read.

Fix Strength of National Guard Units

TWO decisions of importance to National Guard organizations throughout the United States are announced by the War department.

The first prescribes 65 active enlisted men as the minimum strength at which National Guard infantry companies may be maintained, while the second permits the enlistment of recruits up to the day upon which organizations leave home stations for annual field training.

The announcement states that after July 1, 1921, the minimum peace strength of National Guard units shall be the same as those prescribed for the regular army. When the peace strength is greater than 65, National Guard organizations may be maintained at 65 active enlisted men, and such number of National Guard reserves as will equal or exceed the minimum peace strength for similar units of the regular army. While the policy establishes the active peace strength for companies and corresponding units of the National Guard, it is desired that every effort be made to encourage the maintenance of such units at the peace strength prescribed for the regular army, which will be approximately 100 enlisted men.

In order to facilitate the reorganization of the National Guard until July 1, 1921, companies and corresponding units are to be recognized with a minimum strength of 50 active enlisted men.

The second decision changes regulations which required members of National Guard organizations to be enlisted at least 60 days prior to attendance at camps of instruction in order to receive pay for such service.

Red Cross Reports Last Year's Activities

THIRTY THOUSAND sufferers from seventy-three disasters which occurred in the United States during the last year received aid from the Red Cross, the cost of the work amounting to $900,000.

The disasters included nineteen tornadoes and cyclones, two hurricanes, two cloudbursts, one hailstorm, one landslide, two earthquakes, fifteen fires, one explosion, nine floods, ten shipwrecks, one train wreck, four riots, one motor accident and two droughts. The toll of these disasters were 850 people killed, 1,500 injured, 13,000 made homeless and property worth $85,000,000 destroyed.

One hundred and forty chapters of the Red Cross were called upon to assist the national organization in accomplishing the relief work, in which thirty temporary hospitals were set up.

A new activity undertaken during the year by the Red Cross was the organization of its foreign language information service, a work that was started by the government during the war. The purpose of this section is two-fold, being to inform the 17,000,000 non-English-speaking residents of this country concerning the laws of the United States, the obligations they are under as residents, the privileges given them, and to help them to obtain just treatment when they are ignorant of conditions.

The statement also showed that more than 6,000,000 school children, who are enrolled in the Junior Red Cross, contributed $535,623 for the suffering children of Europe.